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Hancock County FARM BUREAU

Co-operating with

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASS'N

63,000 Thinking Farmers



Pulling Together

For the Betterment of Agricultural Life

Federated with Forty-five other State Farm Bureaus
in American Farm Bureau Federation

What Has Farm Bureau Organization Done?

LOOK INSIDE

"Play The Game—You Can't Win If You Quit"

"We Cannot Help Those Who Will Not Help Themselves"

Pres. Coolidge Inaugural.

Mr. Farmer: This pamphlet is yours. It has been prepared with the hope that it may be instrumental in giving you a clearer understanding of what the Farm Bureau is and how you as an individual may play a bigger part in its activities and so reap a larger share of its benefits. Experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt the fundamental soundness of the Farm Bureau idea, but its strength and development depends upon your individual support and responsibility. The Farm Bureau is an organization of farmers and their families. No more. No less.

Hancock County Farm Bureau

OFFICERS

M. G. Lambert, Ferris, President
W. B. Curtis, Carthage, Vice-President
A. H. Graham, Carthage, Secretary
J. C. Ferris, Carthage, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

W. O. Kunkel, Carthage.
H. R. Graham, Denver
P. A. Fulton, Warsaw
I. N. Hosford, Hamilton
S. D. Gnann, Nauvoo

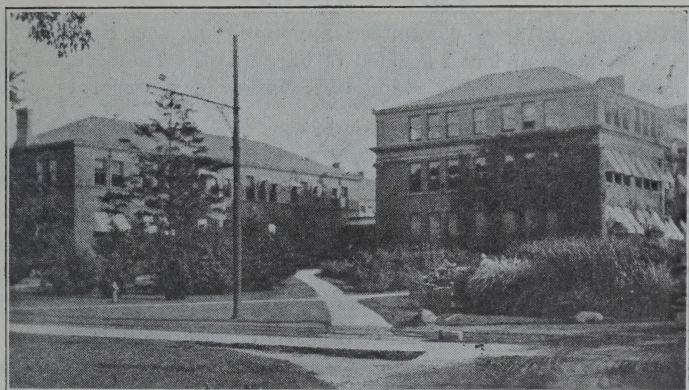
TOWNSHIP DIRECTORS:

Appanoose—S. D. Gnann	Hancock—B. B. Rinehart
Pontoosuc—L. R. Soland	St. Mary's—C. W. Talbot
Dallas—Edw. Foresman	Harmony—C. A. Clark
Durham—C. L. Kern	Bear Creek—G. C. Thompson
La Harpe—A. R. Manifold	Wythe—N. M. Cochran
Ft. Green—Arthur Geddes	Warsaw—Geo. A. Wemhaner
Pilot Grove—Geo. H. Dobson	Wilcox—Carl A. Mitze
Rock Creek—M. G. Lambert	Rocky Run—H. H. Wemhaner
Sonora—Edward Bollin	Walker—Henry Dickwisch
Nauvoo—P. J. Kimball	St. Albans—Geo. W. McClintock
Montebello—D. H. Stevenson	Chili—John L. Rand
Prairie—W. B. Curtis	Augusta—W. F. Bunnell
Carthage—W. O. Kunkel	

J. H. Lloyd, Farm Adviser
Arthur V. Hay, Assistant Adviser
Therese Rosenboom, Office Secretary

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View of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

WHAT THE FARM BUREAU MEANS.

The Farm Bureau is a non-stock, non-profit, service organization dedicated to the direct welfare of the farmer and his family. Being this it is self-evident that to make it effective the farmer and his family must support the farm bureau.

Every one of the million members of the American Farm Bureau Federation is a paying member in some one of the 1700 county farm bureaus in 46 organized states of the Union and it is the fund created by that membership fee in treasuries of the county, state and national farm bureaus, that makes possible the constructive work done by the farm bureau for agriculture. The aim of the Farm Bureau is to establish farmers upon a higher plane socially and upon a sound basis, financially.

The county farm bureau functioning with and through extension departments of the State Agricultural Colleges, is devoted to the immediate problems of the farm such as plant and animal diseases, insect pests, soil depletion, soil erosion,, live stock and crop improvement, boys and girls club work, women's club work and numerous other activities which can only be carried on through organization.

The State Farm Bureau Federation is simply the joining together of all of the county units of the state, thereby giving the entire membership one voice in all questions concerning farm matters in legislation, taxation, transportation and marketing problems.

It has no prejudices; no animosities; no political debts or affiliations; no destructive tendencies; no grudges to work off; and it asks no special privileges.

The Federation does not believe that agriculture alone should rule the world. But it does believe that farmers of this country have a definite responsibility in the conduct of public affairs, and it insists that they should prepare themselves, assume that responsibility and play their part in the game.

There is a welcome extended to all farmers who believe in organized effort, and all who want to be affiliated with a forward-looking organization.

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A BIT OF HISTORY.

In February, 1913, a committee appointed by the Hancock County Bankers' Association met and decided to organize the Hancock County Soil Improvement Association and steps were taken to incorporate under the state law.

They first tried to secure members at \$1.00 each, thinking that every farmer would join. This plan failed as it did in practically every county in which it was tried.

In 1914 several public meetings were held in Carthage which were attended by farmers and bankers from all parts of the county. After discussion it was decided to fix the membership fee at \$10.00 per year for three years and a committee was appointed to secure members.

This committee with the assistance given in various townships secured a promise of almost 400 members and on August 11, 1914, a permanent organization was effected and in April, 1915, A. M. Wilson was employed as Farm Adviser.

J. H. Lloyd, the present adviser, was employed January 15, 1916.

Later the name of the organization was changed to Farm Bureau and today the Hancock County Farm Bureau is one of the strongest in the state. The membership has a better understanding of the principles of organization and are better informed regarding its activities than ever before. The finances of the organization are in a healthy condition.

PART OF A MILLION.

In the ninety-two organized county farm bureaus in Illinois there are 63,000 members and these constitute the Illinois Agricultural Association, which organization with 46 other state farm bureaus, constitutes the American Farm Bureau Federation of more than one million members.

WHAT THE FARM BUREAU COSTS.

The total cost of operating the Hancock County Farm Bureau during the last fiscal year ending Oct. 1st, 1924, was \$9,617.98. The State Dept. of Agriculture appropriation and the Smith-Lever fund which are applied upon the Farm Adviser's salary amounted to \$2200, which leaves a balance of \$7,418.98 that was spent from the membership fees of \$10 each that go to the local Bureau. \$4.50 of each membership goes to the Illinois Agricultural Association, and 50 cents to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Thus each Hancock County Farm Bureau member belongs to the largest farmer organization the world has ever known. The officers and directors of the County, State and National organization are elected by and responsible to the members.

WHERE YOUR \$15.00 GOES.

A. F. B. F.	\$.50	or 3.3%
I. A. A.	4.50	or 30.0%
Advisers' Salaries	3.75	or 25.0%
Office Salaries	1.46	or 9.7%
Auto Expense	1.23	or 8.2%
Misc. Traveling Exp. ....	.22	or 1.7%
Telephone and Telegraph .....	.36	or 2.4%
Postage .....	.30	or 2.0%

Printing, Sta. and Supplies	1.19	or	7.9%
Freight and Express .....	.05	or	0.3%
Office Furniture and Equipment .....	.38	or	2.5%
Misc. Operating Expenses, which include (Fair Exhibits, Films, Rents on Halls, T. B. Demonstration, Directors' R. R. Fares, Picnic, Club premiums, Annual Dinner, Speakers, Taxes, Treas. Bond, Subscriptions to papers, etc.) .....	.95	or	6.3%
Reserve .....	.11	or	0.7%
Total	\$15.00		100.00%

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

If ever a movement needed and deserved your membership and support it is the Farm Bureau. The first memberships have brought results. They must be renewed and others must join their strength so that we may go forward with the tasks at hand and hold the advantage we have gained. We will always have to fight to hold our own and to make progress.

O. K. FROM LOWDEN.

"The most hopeful movement of modern times in agriculture is the County Farm Bureau. It is going to help us to bring agriculture up more rapidly than any other agency we have had in the past, and that is because it gets the farmers to co-operate with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that it is true in Illinois and I am quite sure it is equally true elsewhere. I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the County Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have." Frank O. Lowden, Ex-Governor of Illinois.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

While the financial returns on the membership fee invested by Farm Bureau members have been manifold, yet the biggest single accomplishment during the ten years in which the Hancock County Farm Bureau has been in existence is the gradual development of the spirit of getting together for the solution of mutual problems. The farm folks in Hancock County who really do things and who are the leaders in their respective communities are now working together as a county unit.

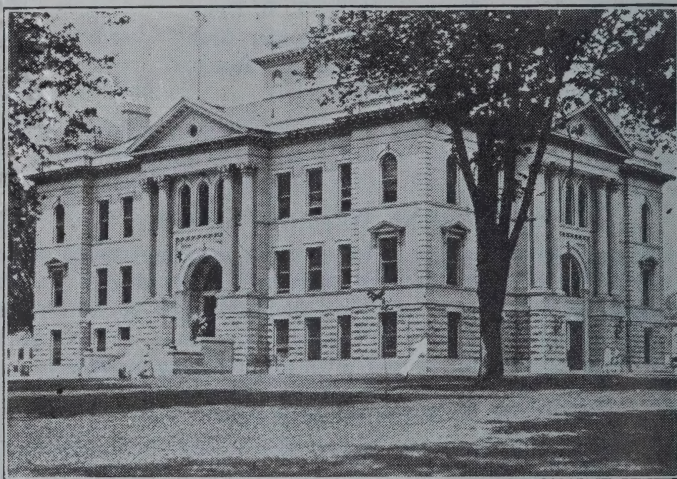
In the brief summary which follows many projects are cited, some of which have individually netted a sufficient profit to Farm Bureau members to pay the cost of operating the organization. At the same time the Hancock County Farm Bureau has served its part as the foundation for the great state and national organizations which represent agriculture in the larger fields where an individual or county organization cannot function. This fact alone has justified the existence of the Farm Bureau and has more than repaid the membership fees to the individual members.

FARM BUREAU PROGRAM OF WORK.

A summary of the office records for the past year show that a few more than 2500 office consultations were held in the Farm Bureau office in the Court House at Carthage.

Also the two Farm Advisers made 1186 farm visits in response to

special calls from members. The Farm Bureau Bulletin was published each month giving information to the membership of the development of the work and containing articles on timely subjects.



The arrow points to the rooms occupied by the Hancock County Farm Bureau in the Court House at Carthage. Farm Bureau members are urged to make the office their headquarters when in the county seat.

Ninety-seven special circular letters were sent out to members and 53 community meetings were held during the year. At the same time the Farm Bureau held 51 demonstration meetings covering various subjects such as poultry culling, hog vaccination, seed corn selection, etc.

News items were sent out each week to the county newspapers, and assistance was given through the Farm Bureau office in the arrangement of the Farmers Institute and Short Course programs in the county.



A meeting of Hancock County farmers on the Experiment Station field at Carthage. This meeting was addressed by the late Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, who is recognized as the world's greatest authority on soil fertility.

Three fair exhibits were prepared and exhibited at the Tri-County Fair at La Harpe, the Hancock County Fair at Carthage, and the Community Live Stock Annual at Augusta.

The Farm Bureau has held from one to two meetings on the Experiment Field near Carthage each year. At these meetings speakers from the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, discussed the results from the soil treatment and rotations practiced on the Experiment Field and an increasing number of farmers are taking advantage of this opportunity to learn about their soil problems.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK.

That the boys and girls of today will be the farmers of tomorrow is recognized by the Executive Committee of the Hancock County Farm Bureau and the Boys and Girls Club work has been declared a major project in the program of work.



In 1924 there were 72 members working on pig and poultry projects and in the 1925 season there are 97 members in the pig, poultry, corn and lamb projects.

The Assistant Adviser is devoting a large portion of his time to the club work and it is confidently believed that the results more than justify the effort and expense.

The aim of Club work is to be educational first, but realizing that an education is incomplete without a knowledge of all phases of life the Farm Bureau endeavors to bring in other things as well as live stock and crops so as to give the club members an opportunity to learn something of even more importance than the financial returns from farming operations, which is the business of being good citizens and working together for the betterment of the community.

ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL.

The bovine tuberculosis eradication work has been one of the projects of the Farm Bureau during the past 18 months. It was through the activities of our organization that arrangements were made for the slaughter demonstration in June, 1924, when the Board of Supervisors saw the advisability of appropriating funds to carry on the T. B. eradication work.

The county veterinarian has been on the job since August, 1924, and at the present time considerably more than 50 per cent of the cattle in the county have been tested and retests have been made at the proper time in herds that contained reactors.

It is hoped that with the additional help that is promised from the Federal Department that it will be possible to complete the first test of all of the herds in the county during the year ending August, 1926, and when that is done, we are promised the cooperation of the Federal Department, which will put in a corps of veterinarians to test all of the cattle in the county. Then if these tests show less than one-half of 1 per cent of bovine tuberculosis in our cattle, our county will be eligible for the modified accredited area list.



Dr. Lintner showed the tubercular lesions to the Board of Supervisors and explained the need of T. B. eradication so clearly that there was only one dissenting vote on this question.

Besides the importance of safe-guarding human life and health from the dreaded disease tuberculosis, there is another very important part of this question, one phase of which is the 10c per 100 lbs. premium on hogs that the packers pay for all hogs that originate in a modified accredited area. The farmers in Edgar County, Illinois, are now receiving this premium and we are looking forward to the time when this premium will add more than \$25,000 to the income of Hancock County farmers each year.

Hog cholera and secondary diseases of swine have been given close attention by the Farm Bureau. Our organization began purchasing serum for Farm Bureau members in September, 1919, and the savings to Farm

Bureau members on the purchases of serum and virus have more than paid the cost of operating the Farm Bureau each year since this work was started.

An average of almost 1,000,000 c. c. of serum and virus has been distributed by the Hancock County Farm Bureau each year, and as many as 260 members have utilized this service in one season. Before the Farm Bureau began distributing serum and virus the cost of this material was around \$2.00 per 100 c. c. At the present time the Bureau is selling serum and virus to members at 60c per 100 c. c. and members can now well afford to immunize their pigs as a matter of insurance against hog cholera.

A swine vermifuge consisting of oil of chenipodium and castor oil is being distributed at cost to Farm Bureau members and those who have used this mixture report very good results.

Every week of the year the Farm Adviser is called upon to diagnose disease in swine and at certain seasons that work requires a large part of his time.

Some work has been done with cattle diseases and the Bureau has saved members some money by furnishing hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin and blackleg aggressin at cost where these biologics were indicated.



Healthy pigs can best be immunized by administering the double treatment when they weigh around 35 lbs. Some members make a practice of vaccinating just before weaning when the cost runs a little more than 20c per head on the average. This is cheap insurance.

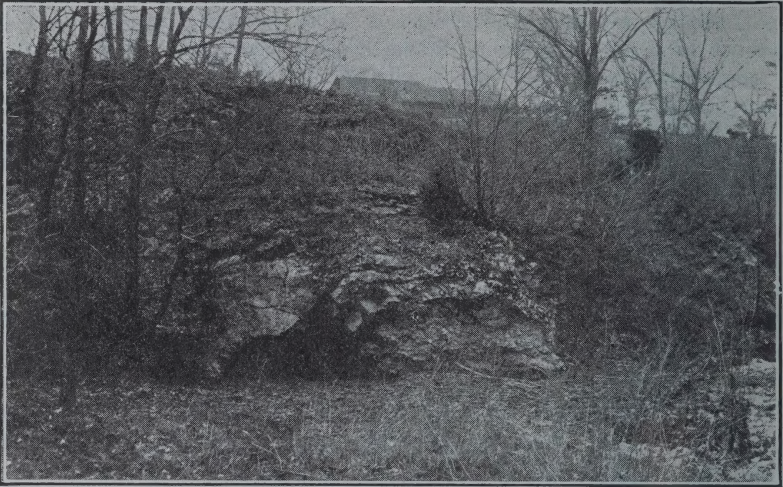
SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

The Hancock County Farm Bureau was originally organized as the Hancock County Soil Improvement Association for the purpose of building up the soils of Hancock County. Our program has been the well-known Illinois System of Permanent Fertility, which means the application of limestone to acid soils, the growing of legumes for the purpose of increasing the organic matter and the nitrogen content and the application of phosphorus where that element is needed.

According to results on the Experiment Field, limestone which costs around \$2.00 per ton, has returned in the first four year rotation more than \$12.00 per ton, which certainly is a good rate of interest on the money invested.

This year the Bureau ordered almost 5000 tons of agricultural limestone all of which was purchased on the basis of saving of a minimum of

10c and a maximum of 15c per ton to members of our organization. This service in itself means a saving of around \$500 this year.



One of the numerous limestone deposits in Hancock County that are suitable for the production of agricultural limestone.

The Farm Bureau has made a thorough survey of the limestone deposits in various sections of the county and eleven sites have been selected at which it is practical to install crushing machinery that will produce a high grade of limestone dust which can be profitably used for soil improvement purposes. Meetings of farmers have been called to organize companies that will finance the installation of crushing machinery, and assistance has been given to individuals operating limestone pulverers in the county.



Sweet clover is a valuable crop for soil improvement and pasture. Limestone is required on practically all Hancock County soils for successful sweet clover production.

Soil samples from 172 farms have been tested this year, and besides the limestone orders listed above many members have secured limestone from the local quarries in Montebello, Dallas and Durham townships. It is estimated that the acreage of sweet clover in the county has been trebled this year, due to the increased use of limestone.



Untreated wheat plot on Carthage Experiment Field. Yield 17.5 bu. per acre.

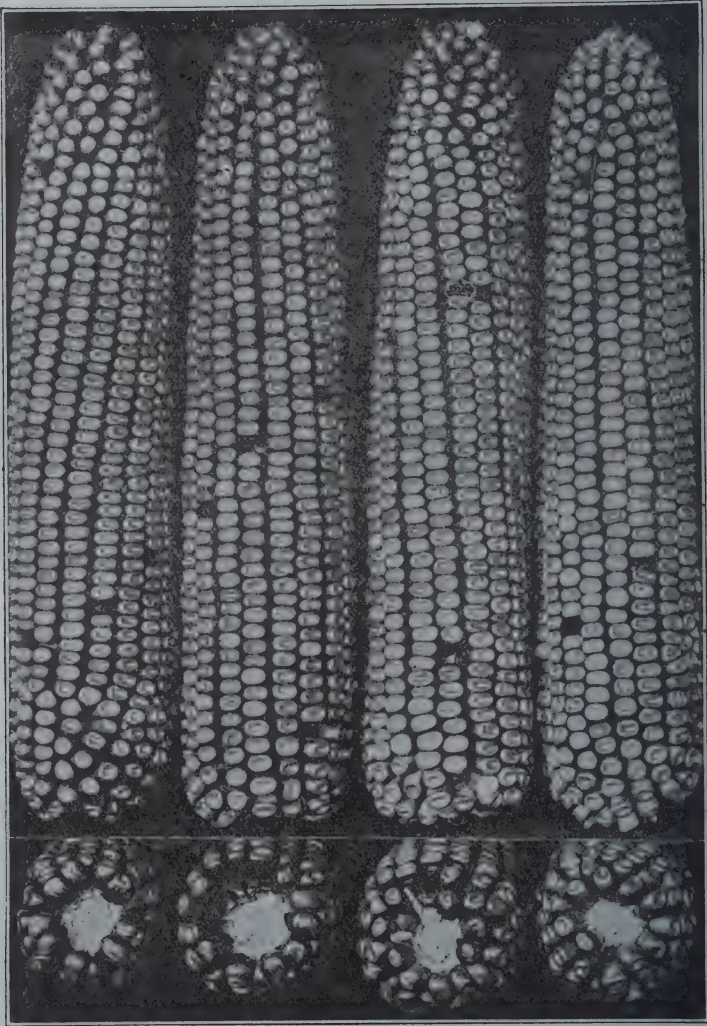


Limestone and sweet clover increased the wheat yield to 31 bushels per acre on this plot.

We have ordered four cars of rock phosphate for members this year and a number of members with whom we are working on the soil improvement project are planning to apply phosphate as soon as they have sweet clover ready to plow under.

CROP IMPROVEMENT.

The utility corn tests conducted by the Farm Bureau in 1922 showed that it is possible and practical to select a utility type corn from the farm seed supply which will outyield the average run of seed. In the 11 tests conducted that year the utility corn yielded an average of 5 bushels per



Utility type corn. This was the kind of corn selected for the test plots which gave the average increased yield of 5 bushels per acre.

acre more than the average seed. On the 110,000 acres of corn grown in Hancock County in 1924 that would mean an increase of 550,000 bushels or an average of 150 bushels per farm. Figured at 65c per bushel we have \$97.50 as the amount of profit that is made each year on the average size Hancock County farm which selects seed corn according to methods taught in our demonstrations of the utility seed selection.

The alfalfa acreage has been very materially increased during the past year. With the wider use of limestone there is a larger acreage available for this crop and authoritative estimates of the present acreage state that it has quadrupled during the past year. The Farm Bureau has persistently advocated the growing of this valuable crop and has advised regarding seeding and cultural methods.



This good field of alfalfa yielded $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay per acre the second year after seeding.

Our organization has encouraged the production of the legumes, red, alsike and mammoth clover, and Hancock County is recognized as a source of high grade clover seed.

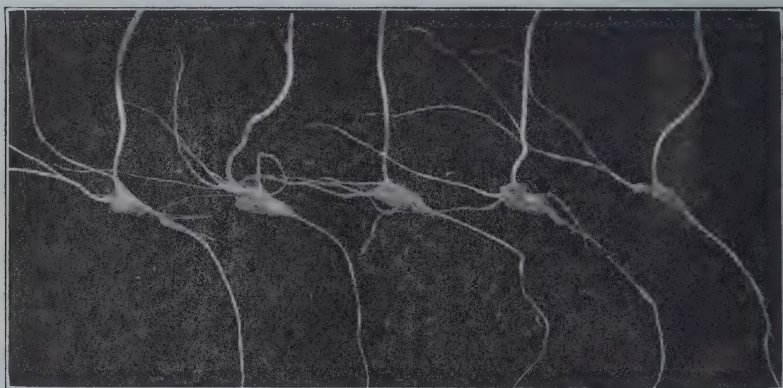


A field of soybeans and corn which is an ideal place to fatten hogs.

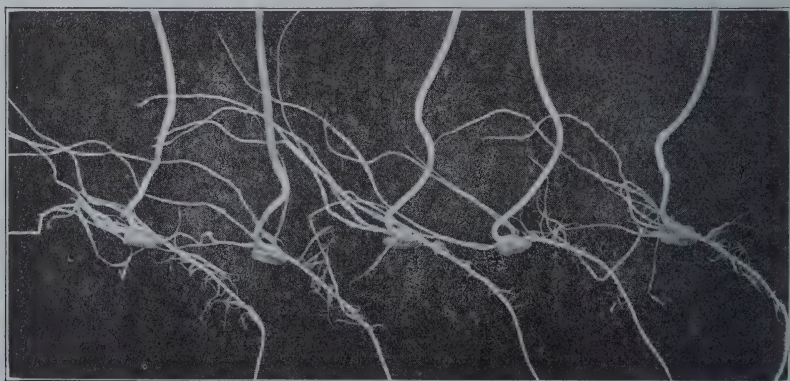
Some special work has been done with soybeans which were an unknown crop when the Farm Bureau was organized. The practice of planting soybeans in corn for hogging down and for pasturing with other classes of live stock was first introduced by the Farm Bureau in 1916 and this practice has increased until at the present time soybeans are planted in approximately one-fifth of the entire corn acreage in Hancock County.

The Bureau has done considerable work with soybean variety tests and has advised methods of seeding and cultural practices. Also, it has given assistance to members in purchasing soybean seed and in disposing of the surplus seed.

A seed corn germinator has been operated at the Farm Bureau office each year for the convenience of members who wish to determine the vitality of their seed. Not only is this an important service in itself, but during times of seed corn scarcity it has been the means of locating good sources of seed supply. Some work has also been done with the testing of seed for disease and we are expecting to enlarge this service next sason.



Diseased seedlings.



Apparently disease free seedlings.

The Bureau has cooperated with the Illinois Crop Improvement Association in the certification of corn, wheat and soybeans, and has assisted

members in distributing the certified seed to farmers in our county.

Variety test plots of soybeans have been conducted and the Bureau has cooperated with members in making tests of the comparative yields of different varieties of wheat and oats. This work has resulted in the rapid introduction and distribution of superior varieties of these grains.



A field of Iowa 103 oats which is one of the good early oats varieties introduced by the Hancock County Farm Bureau.



Sanitation pigs growing fat on corn and soybeans. They work for their board and the soybeans profitably furnish a part of the tankage ration.

LIVE STOCK MANAGEMENT

An important project this year has been the work with the sixteen swine sanitation cooperators, all of whom carefully carried out the details of the McLean County system of swine sanitation. During the tour on July 24, when we visited six of these farms, five of the owners stated that they can produce sanitation pigs with less labor than under the old system, and the pigs on the sanitation farms certainly proved that it pays to grow them that way.



The grazing land in Hancock county is particularly adapted to livestock production and feeding.

The Farm Bureau assisted in the organization of seven live stock breed associations in the county and acted as secretary and secretary-treasurer for all but one of these organizations. These associations did valuable work in improving the live stock of the county.



A good dairy herd that has been a money maker during the lean years.

Assistance has been given to members in the selection of breeding stock in various classes of live stock, and we have advised the use of improved rations for growing and fattening cattle, hogs and sheep.

A cow testing association was organized by the Hancock County Farm Bureau in 1922 and this organization was in successful operation for one year. Primarily Hancock is not a dairy county but many farmers milk a few cows and we believe that more attention should be given to dairying. We are giving assistance to members in the selection of pure-bred sires and are promoting the organization of groups of members to purchase pure bred dairy bulls from high producing dams.



Demonstrating a practical method of culling out boarders from the farm flock.

The poultry service given by the Farm Bureau has been one of the important projects according to many of the members who have utilized that service. The Assistant Adviser has given special attention to poultry culling and to the control of poultry diseases. The culling work alone has meant the saving of more than the Farm Bureau dues to many flock owners. This season Mr. Hay is cooperating with 12 flock owners in Hancock County who are keeping cost account records on their poultry to the end that their own flocks may be made more profitable and others in their communities may also benefit from their experience. Assistance was also given in the matter of accrediting a number of pure bred flocks during the past season.

HORTICULTURE.

Demonstrations of proper methods of pruning, spraying and fertilization of apple orchards have been conducted in the orchards of 38 members of the Farm Bureau. Some of these demonstrations have extended over a period of four years and in all cases good results have been obtained.

Some work has also been done with the small fruit crops and we have cooperated with the grape growers in the Nauvoo vicinity and with the strawberry growers near Warsaw in promoting their special interests.

During the past two years the Farm Bureau and the State College of Agriculture have been conducting tests of fertilization, spraying and pruning of grapes in the commercial vineyard of E. J. Brown, Nauvoo, Illinois, and a great deal of valuable and practical information to the grape growers in that vicinity has already resulted from this work.



Pruning demonstration in a farm orchard. Orchards should either be properly cared for or they should be pulled out and the land used for some other purposes.

INSECT PESTS.

The control of injurious insects is always a problem that confronts the farmer and every year presents new material in this field. Three years ago



A field of corn practically ruined by chinchbugs which migrated from the wheat after the grain was cut.

the Farm Bureau put on a chinch-bug control campaign with good results. Chinch-bug resistant varieties of corn were introduced and barriers were successfully used to prevent the insects travelling from grain fields into the corn. The Farm Bureau distributed creosote at cost to the members for the maintenance of these barriers.

A Hessian fly campaign has been put on to encourage farmers to observe the proper date for wheat seeding. This date, according to thorough tests conducted in cooperation with the Department of Entomology on the Kent Campbell farm at La Harpe, is somewhere around October 1, and it is especially important that all of the farmers in a given community observe this date, as otherwise the fly from the fall brood in the early sown fields will infest the later sown fields and the spring brood may thus do considerable damage in wheat sown at the proper date.



State Entomologist W. P. Flint and his assistant making counts of the fly infestation on the date of seeding plots.

Numerous insects affecting various crops such as southern corn root worm, wire worm, army worm, white grub, clover leaf weevil, etc., have all come in for their share of attention and many farm visits have been made to answer questions about the control of these insects.

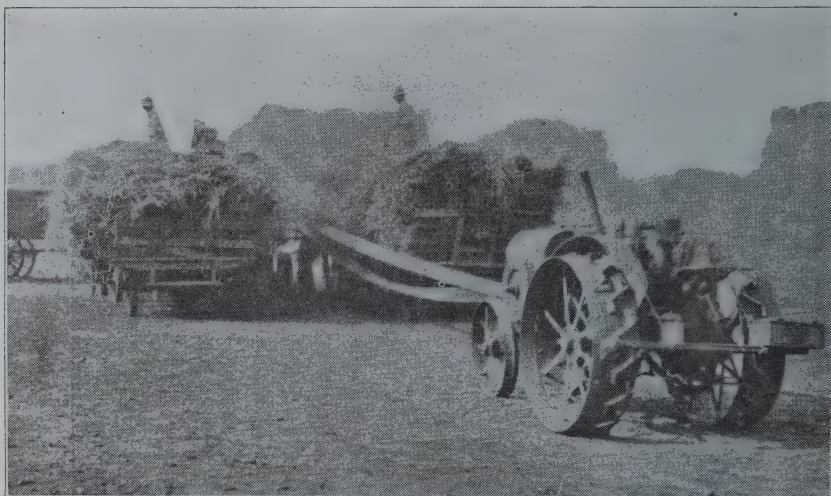
FARM MANAGEMENT.

The farm management work done by the Farm Bureau during the past 10 years has probably been as important as any other one project. Figures secured from the cost account records taken by the University on the farms in this county are now available for use in connection with the simple farm account records that are being kept this year by 43 cooperators among the Farm Bureau membership.

Last season the Hancock County records were summarized together with those from McDonough and Adams Counties. This summary shows that the 17 most profitable farms yielded the operator a management wage of \$2330, while the 17 least profitable farms lacked \$830 of earning interest on the investment. In other words it cost the operator of the average farm

in the latter group \$830 to do business last year, a difference of \$3160 between the most profitable and the least profitable group, which means more than \$250 per month to the farm operator. The farm account records are summarized each year and the cooperators are given an opportunity to carefully study the figures, which enables them to analyze their business and make profitable changes where needed.

Some special assistance has been given to threshing rings in the county in the matter of developing an equitable plan for settlement of threshing bills. A large percentage of the threshing in Hancock County is done by small outfits owned by a group of farmers and these companies appreciate the service given by the Farm Bureau.



One of the company threshing machines owned by several farmers near Elvaston.

TAXATION.

The Farm Bureau has cooperated with the Department of Taxation and Statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association in securing facts and figures in regard to taxation in Hancock County. Mr. J. C. Watson, Director of the Illinois Agricultural Association department of taxation, visited Hancock County and carefully went through the tax records for the past several years.

From Mr. Watson's investigations we learned that farm real estate valuations in Hancock County are practically on the same basis as the valuations of town real estate, so that no adjustment along that line was needed. The figures on live stock showed that some classes of live stock were valued higher for taxation purposes than is real estate. That information was carried to the Chairman of the Board of Review and the desired relief thus secured.

Taxes levied on Hancock County lands were \$47,076.94 lower in 1923 than they were in 1922. They were at least \$53,885.53 lower than they would have been on the high valuations of 1920 for State tax purposes, and on the high valuations up to and including 1922 for county and local

purposes. The second figure measures the minimum saving in taxes on Hancock County lands in 1923 alone. Taxes would have been at least \$53,885.53 higher than they were in 1922 if the former high valuations had remained unchanged. This amounts to \$15.56 for every one of the 3,463 farms of all sizes enumerated in the county in the census of 1920, regardless of whether they were owned or operated by farm bureau members.

The saving in taxes for 1924 has not been summarized, but it was probably greater than it was in 1923. It will continue to be made every year until valuations are changed.

Credit for reductions since 1920 in taxes on Hancock County lands is due to the Hancock County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The Hancock County Farm Bureau cooperated with the Illinois Agricultural Association in securing reductions in state valuations in 1921 and 1922. In cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Association, it is seeking to maintain fair valuations and to secure such changes in the revenue laws as will make it possible still further to relieve real estate.



Loading a car of wool at Niota. The sheep growing industry is especially important in that section of the county.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The Farm Bureau purchases seeds of all kinds for members who desire that service. Orders are pooled during the early winter and seed purchases made after careful inspection and testing. The aim of this service is to purchase pure seeds of high quality and in some cases considerable saving in purchase prices has been effected.

Also, it is the policy of the Farm Bureau to buy tankage, cotton seed meal, oil meal, spray materials, ammonium sulphate, nitrate of soda, charcoal, disinfectants and in fact any fertilizers or materials needed by mem-

bers who cannot make satisfactory arrangements with cooperative organizations or local dealers to perform this service.

A wool pool has been organized each year since 1920 and while results have not always been favorable yet we believe in the principle of the wool pool and that in the long run the pooling plan will win. Last year the members who pooled wool realized around 40c per pound net and the majority of them stated that they were offered only about 32c per pound for their wool at home.

COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Farm Bureau has assisted in the organization of nine farmers elevator companies in the county and has cooperated with all farmers elevators in purchasing and distributing limestone, phosphate, and other materials to farmers.



The Farm Bureau Supply Company Service and Storage Station at Carthage.

Perhaps one of the biggest pieces of cooperative work done by our organization has been the formation of 16 cooperative live stock shipping associations, all of which are in successful operation at the present time. The Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Producers Commission Associations on the terminal markets and is promoting the cooperative live stock marketing project in every possible way.

Assistance was given in the organization of the Adrian Poultry, Egg and Cream Cooperative. While this organization has been a success for getting a better price for the members' produce, yet the size of the cooperative limits the market in selling. Plans are being made to establish a county wide poultry and egg cooperative under the I. A. A. plan, which is patterned after the Minnesota cooperatives. This would enable Hancock County farmers to pool poultry and egg shipments in car lots and thus make a saving on transportation costs and also reach a better market.

Our office assisted in the organization of and has acted as secretary for the County Poultry Association and the County Bee-Keepers' Association.

The most recent activities along the line of cooperative organization has been the development of the Farm Bureau Supply Company, which was promoted and financed by a group of Farm Bureau members. This organization is for the benefit of members using quantities of petroleum products. The company is a true cooperative, organized to pay patronage dividends from the earnings to all Farm Bureau members who purchase from the company. In 1924 the Supply Company made a profit of almost \$3000 which is being used to create a surplus for the purpose of further developing and establishing the company. Patronage dividends should accrue to members of the Farm Bureau who do business with this company.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.

One of the best demonstrations of the effectiveness of the Farm Bureau organization was the drive put on for the relief of the tornado victims in Southern Illinois. The Farm Bureau organization through the township directors promptly raised a fund of \$3331.35 for distribution through state committee cooperating with the Red Cross organization. This was a clear cut demonstration of the possibilities of an organization in which everyone is pulling in the same direction and as we progress further in this work we are more confident that the time is not far distant when the farmers will have a stronger organization than any other group of people in the world.

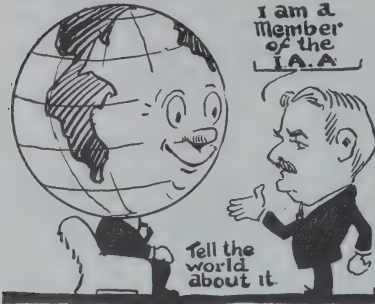


A group of Hancock County farmers studying the results of the tests conducted on the Davenport Plots at Urbana. These experiment plots are the oldest in the United States and they teach some valuable lessons in soil fertility.

The Illinois Agricultural Association

WHAT IT IS AND DOES.

Strength in unison! The spirit of co-operation in marketing!! The power to demand equality for agriculture! That's what spells success for membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association.



Your banker, your legislative assemblyman, your representative in Congress and business men with whom you deal will learn to respect you when they know that YOU belong to the FARM BUREAU. Tell the world!!!

Sixty-three thousand THINKING farmers—and growing. That's the Illinois Agricultural Association—YOUR farm organization. That's more than one-fourth of all the farmers in Illinois. It includes 93 coun-

ties—each of them an essential cog in the state Farm Bureau wheel. THINKING farmers? Yes. What less does it take to subscribe to the principles and ideals of the FARM BUREAU but a THINKING farmer?

SERVICE TO THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS—that is the I. A. A.'s perpetual stand. It is governed by democratic control. It represents the agricultural thought of the leading farmers of the state and nation.

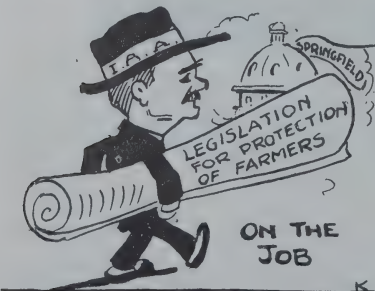
What has the I. A. A. done? Read the answers below. It has helped to improve our agriculture. Its achievements are victories for the county Farm Bureaus, too, because it is in the county Farm Bureau where the I. A. A. seeks the foundation for its well-proved strength among farm organizations in the United States.

Here are some of the more recent accomplishments:

The I. A. A. has secured in Illinois a co-operative marketing law under which farmers may organize to market their products co-operatively.

It has secured a farm products inspection law. This law assists producers in marketing farm commodities.

The I. A. A. has represented Illinois farmers before the state Tax Commission and many of the county Boards of Review. It has been effective in saving about \$4,000,000 in taxes on farm lands during the past three years. The sum of \$2,250,000



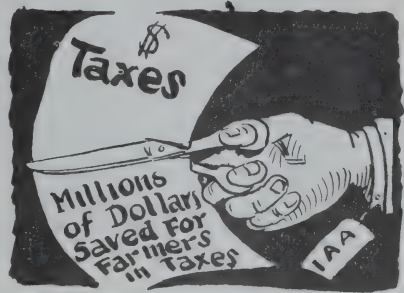
represents the saving in taxes on farm lands in Illinois during the fiscal

year 1923-1924 alone. The saving is repeated each year. It is conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000 for this year. That is an average of \$8.04 per farm for the 237,000 farms in Illinois. Does the I. A. A. pay dividends for farmers? And this is only one of its activities!!!

The I. A. A. has represented farmers before various commissions and taxing bodies.

Co-operating with the county Farm Bureau, the I. A. A. has moulded public opinion into a more whole-some respect for farmers. It has made for the progress of the whole community. It has dignified farming as a business. It has placed it on a par with other business with the same privileges, possibilities and responsibilities.

To retain these rights and privileges it is absolutely necessary to maintain the strength of the Farm Bureau by a renewal of old memberships and the addition of new ones. This is the job of the volunteer solicitor during the membership campaign, and the success of the organization depends largely upon the energy with which the work is done.



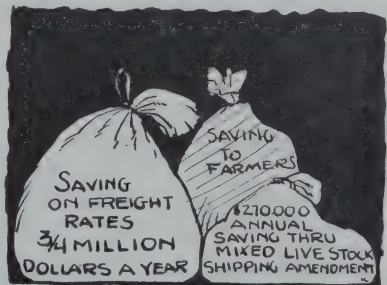
The I. A. A. has prevented a proposed increase in freight rates on live stock in the northwest section of the state. This achievement has saved the farmers three-fourths of a million dollars a year.

It has successfully negotiated with railroads to bring about a reduction in the car minimum weight of hogs. This saves on an average one dollar on the car. It totals about \$100,000 annually.

The I. A. A. has also succeeded in getting the rule amended governing mixed live stock shipments. Illinois farmers thus are saved \$6 per mixed car or a total of about \$270,000 annually.

It has successfully postponed at least a contemplated increase in the freight rates on fruit and vegetables from that part of Illinois.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has pooled the buying of limestone and phosphate. It has thus stabilized the prices of these minerals. The reductions in prices are enjoyed by all the farmers in the state. Farm Bureau members who purchase limestone through their county Farm Bureaus are benefited with a ten-cent-per-ton differential. This saves them many times their dues each year.



County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. have been instrumental in

increasing the acreage of alfalfa, soy beans, and sweet clover over the state. The I. A. A. helps to supply the right kind of phosphate and limestone.

The I. A. A. has assisted county Farm Bureaus in maintaining leadership and in the collection of dues.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is generally considered the keystone to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Our national body was effective in bringing about a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates which has saved and is saving farmers millions of dollars.

The farm bureau movement has stood solidly by the proposed Deep Water Way—both by way of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, and by the Mississippi to the Gulf.

In a national legislative way, the American Farm Bureau Federation has secured a federal Co-operative Marketing Law. This law lays a foundation for the co-operative marketing of farm products.

It has also secured legislation providing for Intermediate Credit Banks—for the benefit of farmer co-operative financing.

The county Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. have been largely responsible for the establishment of the various live stock Producer agencies. These give the farmer a possible

control of his live stock market. And they provide more efficient marketing methods.

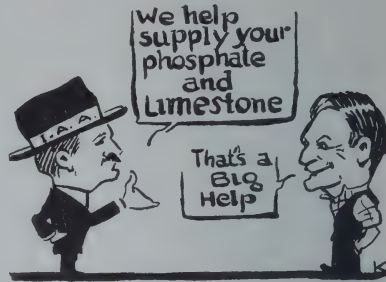
Membership in this association is open to all bona fide live stock producers and is given upon the receipt and acceptance of an application blank for membership.

The membership carries with it no liability, obligation or fee, and entitles the members to the rights and privileges accorded by all other producer agencies.

The live stock producer is now only in control of his live stock during the period of actual production. Much can be gained by him if he retains this control until it reaches the ultimate purchaser. Such an opportunity is furnished by this organization.

The continued and whole-hearted support of the Producers will enable a still further improvement in the services rendered to the live stock shipper.

It will permit greater economies within the organization, thus reducing to an even further extent the costs of marketing.



The need of a better business method and auditing system for cooperative activities has been recognized for a long time and a thorough investigation of methods has been made with the result that the I. A. A. has set up an auditing, accounting and business advisory service—the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association. It protects the farmer-members, the boards of directors, and the managers of cooperative organizations. The I. A. A. considers this the first step to the permanent establishment of sound cooperative marketing.

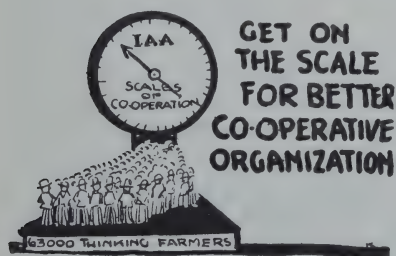
It is an accepted fact that cooperative marketing is the great need of the farmer.



Dairymen now have a chance to know how their local dairy products prices compare with those in other sections of the state. The I. A. A. dairy marketing department conducts a price reporting service for this purpose. When prices are found seriously out of line, the causes of such disparity are noticed, checked up, and, if possible, remedied.

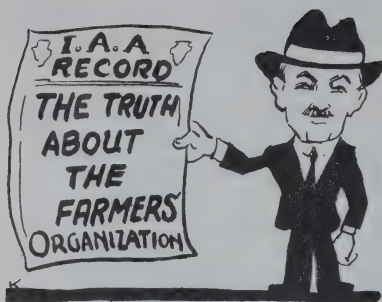
The I. A. A. has done much in furthering the area testing plan to wipe out bovine tuberculosis in Illinois, and cow owners are coming to realize more fully the real advantage of healthy herds not only for the safety of human life but from the financial viewpoint as well.

Interest in this work is rapidly growing as cow owners come to realize the great value of the work.



The I. A. A. has established cooperative marketing departments which render service to groups of farmers interested in setting up cooperative marketing organizations to handle their products.

This work is coming to be one of the most important, as the cooperative spirit is growing and the direct benefits are becoming more apparent as the associations develop.



It has represented the farmers of Illinois in public places where other industries are represented.

Information about the I. A. A. and its activities is carried to the members through the I. A. A. RECORD and the public press. The I. A. A. also places the farmers' side before the public through the press. It endeavors to let all readers know the truth about agricultural problems.

Sound business management has

built up a verified surplus of \$253,910.07 (Jan. 1, 1925) for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Most of this money is invested in Liberty and other safe bonds. Such financial stability insures that the Illinois Agricultural Association is strong within itself, as well as with the rest of the world.

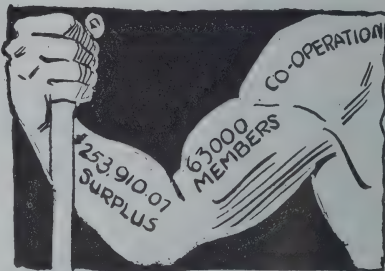
The County Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. are on the job to tackle any new problems that confront Illinois agriculture.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was the primary mover in obtaining the Tice T. B. Bill passed by the last legislature. This permits a county to clean up on herds from bovine tuberculin by means of a compulsory test. That is, when 75% of the herds in any county have been tested, it is compulsory for the remainder of the herds to be tested. Obtaining this law makes it possible for many counties which were upon the threshold of accreditation to clean up the few remaining herds and become a modified accredited area. This permits farmers who ship hogs, bred and fed in an accredited area to get the 10c per hundred premium on the Chicago and St. Louis live stock market.

Another legislative victory of the farmers of Illinois, as represented by the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the adoption by the last general assembly of the Lantz Revenue Amendment. If the people in the general election of November, 1926, vote to adopt this amendment, it will mean that Illinois will have a new basis for levying taxes, although it does not change or add any extra tax, but makes it possible to tax incomes and other intangibles which heretofore have escaped, to the detriment of the farmer.

A vigorous fight was waged by the I. A. A. in the last general assembly for a 2½c gasoline tax, the proceeds of which would have displaced the present county highway taxes. This would have been a real benefit to the farmers and the Association remains pledged to do all in its power to bring about the enactment of a gasoline tax law as a lieu tax. The Association is not for a gasoline tax as an additional tax; in fact it is for no tax that would be additional. Any new tax must displace and not add.

The failure of the 26-Million-Dollar Grain Merger has been attributed largely to the failure of the I. A. A. to endorse it, and too, because of the Association's extensive investigation into the Grain Marketing Company.



American Farm Bureau Federation

The American Farm Bureau is a national service organization representing the farmers of America. There are nearly a million Farm Bureau families throughout about 12,000 Farm Bureau community centers in 1,700 County Farm Bureaus in the 46 State Farm Bureau Federations of the United States.

Summaries of the many achievements of the national organization have been prepared at the close of each year. In considering the following lines of services the reader should refer to similar summaries published for previous years to make the story complete.

TRANSPORTATION.

Called attention to enormous shipping losses suffered by livestock shippers. Gave specific instructions and help to greatly reduce these losses which to midwest shippers alone amount to \$5,000,000 a year.

Filed petitions and appeared at two hearings of the Western Trunk Line Committee on behalf of reduced rates on feeder hogs from Missouri River livestock terminals.

Brought influence to bear on railroads resulting in better condition of cleanliness and service at country livestock shipping yards.

Co-operated with American Railway Association to prevent another car shortage in 1924 similar to the one of 1922 when the car shortage reached as high as 176,000 cars a day. Co-operated with the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards. Gave explicit instructions to farmers on measures for them to follow in helping the railways to prevent car shortage.

Protested against the proposed limitation of number of reconsignments of western potato shipments advocated by the railroads which if put into effect would have added 3½c per cwt. on all potato reconsignments diverted more than twice during shipment. Protest successful.

Worked for St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway and for the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway as a transportation economy to farmers. With a five cent a bushel average saving on water haul under cost of rail transportation the wheat crop of the northwestern states this year would have been moved at a freight saving of \$10,000,000.

Defeated a proposal by the Western Trunk Line carriers to increase charges for cleaning and disinfecting livestock cars in which diseased livestock had been shipped, thereby saving the shipper the \$1.00 a car which would have been added.

Effected saving of \$5,000 for fruit and vegetable shippers of Maryland on refrigeration case before Interstate Commerce Commission. Defeated a proposed increase by one railroad which would have increased charges to shippers \$20 a car.

Attended two hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of reduced grain and hay rates. At the Kansas City hearing presented fifty pages of carefully prepared exhibits.

Helped secure reduced livestock feeding charges in private feed yards amounting in some cases to \$20 a car by appealing for enforcement through

Packers' and Stockyards Act. This single service has saved shippers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Worked for uniform rates on fertilizers shipped from southern and southeastern territory and for a reduction on fertilizer rates in Central Freight Association territory.

Made an actual saving to Southern California lettuce growers of \$80.00 a car on over 7,000 cars shipped from that territory in season 1923-24. This saving alone reached a total of \$560,000, besides protecting other lettuce shippers in Western states.

The saving was effected by winning a case before the Interstate Commerce Commission which if lost would have added increased refrigeration charges to the grower.

Direct service to shipping groups by our Transportation Department which totals a saving on this year's freight bills of over \$900,000 to date.

It is estimated that the Transportation Department has given packing, shipping and other information service to shipping associations which can be valued at a quarter of a million dollars additional service to our members.

Helped win the Pittsburgh Plus fight before the Federal Trade Commission. It is estimated this lifts a phantom burden of \$30,000,000 from the shoulders of Midwest farmers.

LEGISLATIVE.

Fought for the McNary-Haugen bill designed, by co-operative action on the part of the producers with certain governmental assistance, to equalize the price of agricultural products with other commodities and renew the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar.

Used strength of national organization in securing passage by Congress of measure to further restrict immigration on basis of 2 per cent of foreign born in United States, 1890 census. This measure was universally acceptable to farmers.

Urged amendment to eligibility clause of the Federal Reserve Act to limit all rediscounts, including commission and brokerage, to 2 per cent above the base federal reserve rate.

Worked for the Ketcham bill which, if enacted, will give permanent legal authorization for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to continue reporting on foreign market conditions of agricultural products as well as acreage, yields and conditions, and to extend such service.

Continued the fight toward the ultimate passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill which will protect buyers of woolen goods against fraud and benefit both the wool grower and the consumer.

Worked for needed appropriations to support the different branches of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fought with success the proposed raise in parcel post and fourth class matter which would have laid an added burden of 70 million dollars—a large portion of which would have had to be paid by the farmers.

Helped to secure the change of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture into a Dairy Bureau to the advantage of the dairy industry.

Helped secure enactment by Congress of a provision putting more teeth into the Packers' and Stockyards' Act so that the Secretary of Agriculture can more speedily punish violators under the law.

Worked for Purnell bill to give State Agricultural Experiment Stations needed increase in federal funds to conduct agricultural research.

Aided in attempt to secure legislation to exclude importation of worthless clover seed from Mediterranean countries and also to register both foreign and domestic seed of merit.

Worked against reduction of tariff on sugar, against increased tax on nitrate of soda, for increased tariff on wheat, Danish butter, and secured other tariff adjustments favorable to farmers. Approved and advocated a non-partisan tariff commission.

After championing the passage of the Intermediate Credits Act, followed up the application of its benefits so that to date within a single year since it was put into action nearly \$100,000,000 have been extended to associations of agricultural producers.

Kept up the fight for a more equitable national taxation plan as affecting farmers. Opposed sales tax. Held that measure of ability to pay taxes should be net income. Favored reduction of income taxes upon the plan of the greater the income the higher the rate. Supported reduction of income tax law passed by last Congress.

Helped secure an extension of the provisions of the War Finance Corporation which has continued to loan money to the banks in agricultural regions and to co-operative marketing associations.

After a tireless fight pushed the Muscle Shoals bill, for the development of electric power and cheaper fertilizer, through the House of Representatives with vote of 227 to 142, thus bringing it that much closer to final passage.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Gave help to the many successful state co-operative marketing association drives that have featured the year 1924.

Active support of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc.—the farmers' national co-operative sales agency—for fruits and vegetables created with the help of the A. F. B. F. This co-operative agency in 1923 sold from 39 states a total of 33,510 carloads of these products. It gave such satisfaction to the growers that the 1924 tonnage is estimated at 50 per cent increase over 1923.

Completion of a two-year intensive survey of dairy marketing practices begun by the Research Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the results of which were incorporated in booklet form and given general distribution.

Backed up and further strengthened the National Livestock Producers' Association as a national co-operative sales agency for livestock. This is the great livestock marketing agency established by the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1921. It now has 13 well established terminal sales offices in operation.

More than 69,000 carloads of livestock valued at \$90,072,623 were sold through the National Livestock Producers' terminals the fiscal year. Patronage dividends refunded to the shippers on one year's business totals \$500,000 besides giving the stockmen better selling service.

Helped form National Wheat Council which formulated wheat growers relief measures including data presented in getting increased tariff on wheat.

Issued national egg-grading circular as a step toward better egg marketing conditions.

Co-operated in formation of the National Poultry Council, a national organization of poultry producers designed to give publicity, organization and other assistance in the producing and marketing of poultry products. This was accomplished at a conference held August 5-9, 1924, at Chicago.

ADMINISTRATION.

Through the administrative officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation the entire membership has been given a voice. Contact kept with governmental and other organized groups throughout the nation with whom farmers are obliged to deal. The president attended and addressed 104 county, district, state, regional and national meetings and conferences on behalf of the national organization. This personal service by President Bradfute extended into seventeen states from Massachusetts to California.

Used influence of the national organization in securing the appointment of able farmer-minded representatives on the following federal boards and commissions:

E. H. Cunningham on the Federal Reserve Board.

W. S. Hill on the U. S. Shipping Board.

Merton L. Corey on the Federal Farm Loan Board.

C. W. Hunt on the Federal Trade Commission.

Represented at International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in May, 1924, by President Bradfute. This organization includes 70 nations and 95 per cent of the land area of the globe. Work of Institute covers world crop and condition statistics of great value to American farmers.

President Bradfute served as one of a committee of five on the Special Advisory Committee on Reclamation appointed by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. This committee made recommendations to reduce cost charges and to revise the payment plan under reclamation projects. If ratified by Congress this will bring great relief to the irrigation farmers on these projects in the western states.

In co-operation with other agencies helped organize the National Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

To secure complete and reliable information on this project demonstrations have already been started in New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, California and Oregon.

Assisted in the creation of the \$10,000,000 Agricultural Credit Corporation, a corporation of private northwestern banking interests which had up to October 1 extended aid to 230 banks in northwestern farming states. Extended credit of over \$5,000,000 and encouraged diversification by loaning money at low rates for the purchase of livestock.

Attended the National Convention of the leading political parties and presented the agricultural planks of the A. F. B. F. and urged their inclusion in the party platforms.

RESEARCH.

Interpreted and summarized crop reports for the farmer.

Acted as advisors on economic questions for the officers and directors of National and State Farm Bureaus.

Issued monthly summary of agricultural and business conditions to help the farmer in planning production and marketing.

Prepared regular monthly analyses and charts of the general commodity price situation to show the trend of prices of farm products compared with other prices.

Have issued throughout the year to date 12 specialized surveys of particular farm crops and industries to show the general supply and demand situation and the outlook for the future. These have included cotton (3), cattle (2), wheat (2), corn (2), hogs, poultry, dairy. Also economic reports dealing with farm income (3), taxes and interest, and six reports on general miscellaneous topics of interest to the farmer.

ORGANIZATION AND RELATIONS.

Correlated and unified the plan of organization of State and National Farm Bureau Federations.

Distributed ten thousand copies of booklet, "Putting the Farm Bureau to Work."

Issued organization guides and booklets to aid county farm bureau membership drives.

Held demonstrations and urged the building of definite programs of work in every community so that the farmer and his family shall receive the full benefit of all organized agencies functioning through the Farm Bureau.

Held five regional conferences at which state and national Farm Bureau officials got together and worked out plans for strengthening the Farm Bureau. The conference places were Hartford, Conn.; Montgomery, Alabama; Lansing, Michigan; St. Paul, Minn., and Berkeley, California. Thirty-two states participated.

Gave direct assistance to thirty-six states in matters of planning and conducting membership campaigns. Made personal visits to twenty-one states for such assistance. Seven states added new county Farm Bureaus in 1924.

Held two national conferences with executives of Extension Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture and Federal Board of Vocational Education.

Gave active support and endorsement of the splendid work of the 4,000 county agricultural, home demonstration and club extension agents and to the 3,000 agricultural teachers of the country.

Through the efforts of the A. F. B. F. a national interest has been awakened in need of a strong community development. Other great national

organizations and institutions are recognizing that a successful America lies in successful American communities. The farm bureau has been the leader in championing this community development. More than twelve thousand community or local Farm Bureau units have been built.

HOME AND COMMUNITY

Maintained National Committee of Home and Community consisting of one woman from each of the four national regions. Added state chairmen of Home and Community Committees until twenty-five states now have state chairmen.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Secured prizes, urged leadership and other support from all interests for boys' and girls' 4-H Club work all over the United States. Arranged prizes and made all plans for a bigger and better club contest at the Third National Club Congress at Chicago. The American Farm Bureau Federation is a member of the national committee and furnishes financial and moral support toward its success.

Aided Boys' and Girls' Club Work through extension and vocational agricultural agents. Through National Committee of Boys' and Girls' Club Work helped organize and publicize the 4-H Club contests at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, Interstate Fair at Sioux City and National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee. Conducts weekly radio program on 4-H Club work.

FINANCE.

Conducted a systematic campaign to secure better systems of accounting, bonding of officers, incorporation, office records and collection with the result of marked improvement and benefit to many county and state Farm Bureaus.

Received more accurate accounting of membership dues from the states, which also improved financial accounting methods between counties and states.

INFORMATION.

Through a Department of Information gave every farmer of the organization a voice in the nation.

Issued Weekly News Letters which have gone to every county Farm Bureau and to many Farm Bureau leaders. In October of 1924 issued a special edition of the News Letter which recorded the vote of each United States Congressman on every agricultural bill that has been before Congress in the last four years.

Directed and encouraged the creation of local Farm Bureau publicity committees in each Farm Bureau community.

Created National Agricultural Radio Forum to provide reliable and up-to-date information from national agricultural authorities. Conducted regular twice a week programs since December, 1923, from KYW, Chicago, including 151 speakers and reaching approximately 200,000 listeners at each program.

	Appanoose 35	Pontecuso 24	Dallas 27	Durham 61	La Harpe 28
Mauro 2	Sonora 15	Rock Creek 60	Pilot Grove 55	Fountain Green 29	
	Montebello 54	Prairie 35	Carthage 56	Hancock 9	
Marsaw 5	Wythe 36	Bear Creek 20	Harmony 25	St. Marys 29	
Wilcox 20					
Rocky Run 25	Walker 7	St. Albans 20	Chili 36	Augusta 25	

The above map shows the distribution of the Hancock County Farm Bureau membership which ends May 1, 1926. It is the aim of the organization to materially increase the membership for the next three-year period. Farm Bureau leaders in a number of townships are predicting increases running as high as 50 per cent and it is expected that several of the townships will do even better than that.

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